## Device Classification and Reclassification

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## Preamendment vs. Postamendment Devices

The Act divided the arena of medical devices into either:

- Preamendment Devices or
- Postamendment Devices

Depending on when the devices were introduced into interstate commerce for commercial distribution

### Classification of Preamendment Devices

Preamendment Devices are classified after FDA has:

- Received a recommendation from a device Classification Panel
- Published the Panel's recommendation for comment, along with a PR classifying the device; and
- Published a FR classifying the device

### Reclassification of Preamendment Devices

FDA may reclassify a preamendment device:

- in a proceeding that parallels the initial classification proceeding
- based upon new information respecting a device either on FDA's own initiative or upon the petition of an interested person

### Classification of Postamendment Devices

- Postamendment devices are automatically classified into Class III
- Those devices remain in Class III and require premarket approval, unless and until
  - the device is reclassified into Class I or II
  - FDA issues a SE determination
  - the device is classified into Class I or II via the Evaluation of Automatic Class III Designation (de novo review)

### Reclassification of Postamendment Devices

- May be initiated by either FDA or Industry
- FDA may, for good cause shown, refer the petition to a device classification panel

 the Panel shall make a recommendation to FDA respecting approval or denial of the petition

### **Device Classes**

A device should be placed in the lowest class whose level of control will provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness

Class I - General Controls

Class II – General and Special Controls

Class III - Premarket Approval

### Description of Classes

Class I – Mainly includes devices for which any combination of general controls are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of devices

General controls include, for example:

 prohibition against adulterated or misbranded devices

- GMPs
- registration of manufacturing facilities
- listing of device types
- record keeping
- repair, replacement, refund
- banned devices

What are Some Examples of Class I Devices?

- Adhesive Bandages
- Manual Stethoscope
- Patient Scale
- Exam Light
- Crutches



#### Class II

- 1. Devices which cannot be classified into Class I because general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of such device, and
- 2. For which there is sufficient information to establish special controls to provide such assurance

Special Controls include, for example:

- Performance Standards
- Postmarket Surveillance
- patient registries
- development and dissemination of guidelines
- tracking requirements
- recommendations and other appropriate actions

## What are Some Examples of Class II Devices?

- Ventilator
- Echocardiograph (ECG)
- Endoscope
- Hemodialysis System
- Surgical Sutures
- Syringes
- Powered Wheelchairs
- Computed Tomography (CT) Machines



### How are Special Controls Used?

- As an example, for surgical sutures, FDA has issued a special controls guidance to mitigate risks to health:
  - Biocompatibility testing
  - Sterility testing
  - Conformance to the USP monograph
  - Resorption profile testing (for absorbable sutures)
  - Labeling (warnings, precautions, adverse reactions, etc.)
- These special controls, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness
- Companies must provide evidence in their 510(k) submissions of how the special controls were addressed

#### Class III

1. Devices for which insufficient information exists to determine that general and specials controls are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance of the S&E of such device, and

- 2. Such devices are
  - life sustaining and/or life supporting
  - substantial importance in preventing impairment of human health; or
  - present potential or unreasonable risk of illness or injury

## What are Some Examples of Class III Devices?

- Implantable Pacemakers
- Implantable Spinal Cord Stimulators
- Contraceptive Intrauterine Devices (IUDs)
- Extended Wear Soft Contact Lenses

### What are "Class III 510(k)" Devices?

- Preamendments devices where FDA issued a proposed rule classifying them as Class III; however:
  - No final rule was issued, or,
  - A final rule was issued for Class III, but the rule did not contain a date by which companies were required to submit a PMA
- Therefore, these Class III devices are allowed to proceed to market via the 510(k) process until such time as either a call for PMAs or a reclassification is finalized.

### Restricted Devices

 Under the provision of Section 520(e) of FD&C Act, the FDA is authorized, by regulation, to restrict the sale, distribution, or use of a device if, because of its potentiality for harmful effect or the collateral measures necessary to its use, FDA determines there cannot otherwise be reasonable assurance of its safety and effectiveness.

## Restricted Devices [continued]

- A restricted device can only be sold, distributed, or used either
  - Upon the oral or written authorization by a licensed practitioner or
  - Under such other conditions specified by regulation.
- If the device is restricted to use by persons with specific training or experience in its use or by persons for use in certain facilities, FDA must determine that such a restriction is required for the safe and effective use of the device.

## Restricted Devices [continued]

- Devices such as cardiac pacemakers and heart valves, for example, require a practitioner's authorization.
- Hearing aids are restricted by a regulation which limits their sale to persons who have obtained a medical evaluation of their hearing loss by a physician within six months prior to the sale of the hearing aid. The labeling of hearing aids must provide information on their use and maintenance.